UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.109/1163
8 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION
WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

WESTERN SAHARA

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	GENERAL	1	2
II.	CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION	2 - 3	2
III.	GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	4 - 23	4
IV.	POLITICAL AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS	24 - 40	8

110793

93-39042 (E) 090793

/...

I. GENERAL

1. A detailed account of general conditions and developments relating to Western Sahara was provided in a previous working paper on the Territory (A/AC.109/695).

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

2. At the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, reference was made to the question of Western Sahara by a number of representatives during their statements in plenary meetings (see A/47/PV.4-5, 8, 13, 15-24 and 26-29). An account of the Fourth Committee's consideration of the item at the forty-seventh session is given in the related report of the Committee to the Assembly (A/47/648).

3. On 25 November 1992, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 47/25 on the question of Western Sahara. The resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of Western Sahara,

"Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

"Recalling its resolution 46/67 of 11 December 1991,

"Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

"Recalling further Security Council resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991, relating to the question of Western Sahara,

"Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force of the cease-fire in Western Sahara on 6 September 1991, in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General accepted by the two parties,

"Noting with satisfaction the appointment on 23 March 1992 of Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan as Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara,

"Taking note with satisfaction of the section on Western Sahara in the final Declaration of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, 1/

"Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

"Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General, 3/

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Pays tribute to the Secretary-General for his action with a view to settling the question of Western Sahara by the implementation of the settlement plan;

"3. Reiterates its support for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in conformity with resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991) by which the Security Council adopted the settlement plan for Western Sahara;

"4. Endorses the contents of the letter dated 31 August 1992 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General 4/ in which the members of the Council informed the Secretary-General that they shared his views on the necessity of the two parties scrupulously abiding by the cease-fire and abstaining from any provocative behaviour endangering the settlement plan, and expressed their hope that both parties would extend their full cooperation to the Secretary-General and the Special Representative in their efforts to achieve speedy progress in the implementation of the plan and would make extraordinary efforts to ensure the success of the plan;

"5. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the ongoing referendum process, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

"6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

1/ See A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

2/ See A/47/23 (Part V), chap. IX.

3/ A/47/506.

4/ S/24504.

III. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

4. An account of a series of contacts and consultations undertaken in 1992 by the Secretary-General in the exercise of his good offices, within the context of General Assembly resolution 46/67 of 11 December 1991, is given in his report of 9 October 1992 to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session (A/47/506). Since the circulation of that report, the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), has continued to exercise his good offices with the parties concerned.

5. In a progress report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General recalled the basic positions of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) regarding the provisions of the settlement plan for Western Sahara. He reported that the opposing points of view of the parties concerning the basic question of the establishment of the electorate largely accounted for their differences. That was made clear in their recent talks with his Special Representative concerning both the interpretation of the criteria and the equally important question of evidence in support of applications for participation in the referendum. 1/

6. In this connection, the report noted that the Frente POLISARIO had emphasized the special importance of written evidence emanating from the Territory, i.e., authentic documents issued by the Spanish authorities in the Territory, while Morocco had emphasized the equal importance, in a nomadic and traditional society, of oral testimonies and official documents, regardless of their source. 1/

7. Since the outcome of these talks was not conclusive, the Secretary-General suggested that his Special Representative undertake further consultations with a view to clarifying certain unresolved questions and to determining with the parties whether a meeting of tribal chiefs such as that organized by the United Nations at Geneva in June 1990 could contribute to the resolution of the problems impeding the implementation of the settlement plan. 1/

8. In a letter dated 8 October 1992, 2/ the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, welcomed the above suggestions and, thereafter, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General decided, in consultation with the parties, to invite 38 Western Saharan tribal chiefs to a consultative meeting on 30 November and 1 December 1992 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The participants, of whom 19 had been designated by the Government of Morocco and 19 by the Frente POLISARIO, were to advise the Special Representative on questions relating to the means of identifying persons authorized to participate in the referendum. 1/

9. However, as stated in the Secretary-General's report, 1/ because of differences relating to the powers of some participants designated by the Moroccan party, the consultative meeting had to be cancelled, despite the compromise proposals put forward by the Special Representative to the delegations of both parties at Geneva.

10. In the light of the above, the report 1/ observed that, notwithstanding the prior acceptance of the general provisions of the settlement plan, important substantial disagreements persisted between the parties regarding fundamental

issues and that, despite intensive efforts exerted by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, it had not been possible to resolve the dilemma that impinged on the very core of the settlement plan. Taking into account these developments, the Secretary-General requested guidance from the Security Council on the following three options:

(a) Continuation and, if possible, intensification of talks;

(b) Immediate implementation of the settlement plan on the basis of the instructions for the review of applications for participation in the referendum appearing in a previous report of the Secretary-General issued in December 1991; 3/

(c) Adoption of an alternative approach not based on the settlement plan.

11. At its 3179th meeting, on 2 March 1993, the Security Council adopted resolution 809 (1993). The resolution reads, inter alia, as follows:

"The Security Council,

"...

"1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/25170);

"2. Invites the Secretary-General and his special representative to intensify their efforts, with the parties, in order to resolve the issues identified in his report (S/25170), in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

"3. Invites further the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the organization of the referendum of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and to consult accordingly with the parties for the purpose of commencing voter registration on a prompt basis starting with the updated lists of the 1974 census;

"4. Invites also the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible and not later than May 1993 on the outcome of his efforts, on the cooperation of the parties and on the prospects and modalities for the holding of the referendum on a free and fair basis with a view that this take place by the end of the current year at the latest, and requests the Secretary-General to include in this report proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strength of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO);

"5. Urges the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the Settlement Plan which has been accepted by them and approved by the Council in its resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), and in resolving the issues identified in the Secretary-General's recent report (S/25170), in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

"6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

12. In pursuance of paragraph 4 of the above resolution, the Secretary-General submitted a further report to the Security Council on 21 May 1993. 4/ The report indicated that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General had travelled to the mission area at the end of March for talks with the parties. Those consultations were essentially aimed at eliciting the views of the parties regarding a possible compromise to bridge existing differences over the interpretation and application of the eligibility criteria enunciated in a previous report of the Secretary-General issued in December 1991. 3/

13. The Special Representative reported that both sides had shown a desire to move towards an early referendum. Some progress had been made in the sense that Morocco had not expressed objections to the main elements of the outline of a proposed compromise and the Frente POLISARIO had, for its part, not rejected the compromise outright, even though it had maintained its earlier reservations about the crucial aspects of the criteria, namely the testimony in support of the eligibility of applicants to vote. 4/

14. Against this background and in response to the calls from the parties as well as from several members of the Security Council, the Secretary-General decided to visit the mission area in the first week of June 1993, accompanied by his Special Representative, to make one more effort to seek a compromise solution. 4/

15. Pending that visit, discussions were held with the parties during the months of March and April concerning a number of relevant issues. Both sides confirmed their desire to proceed promptly with the registration of voters and to cooperate with the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) in this task. It was also decided to establish an Identification Commission, commencing with a nucleus of about 10 members, which would start voter registration, initially in Laayoune and Tindouf in June 1993. 4/

16. In a letter dated 28 May 1993, 5/ the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the latter's interim report on Western Sahara 4/ had been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and that the Council welcomed his decision to visit the region in the first week of June. The members of the Security Council also welcomed the establishment of the Identification Commission and expressed the hope that it would complete its work as soon as possible.

17. The Secretary-General, accompanied by his Special Representative for Western Sahara, visited the mission area from 31 May to 4 June 1993. In Morocco, the Secretary-General had discussions with Mr. Abdellatif Filali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, and was received by King Hassan II on 2 June 1993. Both sides considered the talks positive and constructive.

18. On 3 June 1993, at a press briefing held at United Nations Headquarters, it was announced that the Secretary-General had had a working session in Algiers with Mr. Redha Malek, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, on the question of the implementation of Security Council resolution 809 (1993) regarding the criteria for registration in the referendum. The Secretary-General had also been received by Mr. Ali Kafi, President of the High Council of State. The

Secretary-General had described the talks as positive, adding that they had discussed African issues of concern, in particular the question of Western Sahara and the implementation of Security Council resolution 809 (1993). Further, the Secretary-General was to meet with Mr. Belaid Abdesselam, Prime Minister of Algeria.

19. According to a press briefing held on 4 June 1993, the Secretary-General then proceeded to Tindouf where he was received at the Rabouni refugee camp by the POLISARIO leadership on 4 June. The Secretary-General held talks with Mr. Mohammed Abdul Aziz, Secretary-General of the Frente POLISARIO, and with the Minister of Defence and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, during which he emphasized the importance of speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 809 (1993).

20. The Secretary-General's visit to the mission area was aimed at urging the parties to accept a compromise solution on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility. During that visit, the Secretary-General presented to the parties - the Moroccan Government and the Frente POLISARIO leadership - a set of compromise proposals and requested them to respond to the proposals as soon as possible so as to allow him to submit his report to the Security Council in pursuance of resolution 809 (1993).

21. On 9 June 1993, it was announced at a press briefing that, after the conclusion of the Secretary-General's meetings in Algiers and Tindouf, his Special Representative had returned to Morocco to continue efforts to bring the two sides closer together and to work towards implementation of resolution 809 (1993) on Western Sahara. On 9 June, the Secretary-General was briefed by the Special Representative in Paris on his meeting with King Hassan II of Morocco and his talks with senior members of the Moroccan Government.

22. On 16 June 1993, it was announced at a press briefing at Headquarters that the Secretary-General had had meetings in Vienna with Mr. Mustafa Bachir Sayed, Frente POLISARIO Coordinator with MINURSO.

23. In his address to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held at Cairo, on 28 June 1993, the United Nations Secretary-General stated the following on the question of Western Sahara:

> "In Western Sahara, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) has now been in operation for two and a half years. Although the settlement plan called for the referendum to be held in January 1992, a firm date for the referendum has still not yet been fixed. In March, the Security Council signalled its growing impatience with the slow pace of negotiations over the organization of the referendum, and set a deadline of the end of this year for the referendum to take place.
>
> "Preparations for the referendum are being speeded up. In response to the Security Council's action, my Special Representative Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, travelled to the mission area at the end of March for talks with the parties. On his return to New York, Mr. Yaqub-Khan reported to me that both Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO had shown a desire to move

towards an early referendum. Against this background, and in response to calls from the parties, I visited the mission area in the first week of June in order to help to reach a compromise solution on the remaining issues, and also to underscore the importance of implementing the settlement plan without further delay.

"I am pleased to report to you that as a result of these negotiations the differences between the parties have been substantially narrowed. I am optimistic that agreement on the terms of reference for the referendum will soon be reached, and that this will help to generate momentum for the holding of the referendum at an early date.

"In the meantime, preparations are continuing. The initial deployment of civilian police officers to Western Sahara has now taken place, and the full deployment will proceed as required. A 10-member Identification Commission for the referendum has now been established, and after the completion of essential preparatory activities, the Commission will begin voter registration. Although it is now apparent that the budget of $143 million, which was approved by the General Assembly in May of 1991, will require additional support, I am hopeful that the concrete steps now under way will persuade the General Assembly to allocate the needed additional resources." 6/

IV. POLITICAL AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

24. The Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta, from 1 to 6 September 1992, noted that encouraging progress had been made in resolving the question of Western Sahara. The Conference expressed its full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize and supervise a referendum in accordance with Security Council resolutions. 7/

25. In a statement at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly on 21 September 1992 (A/47/PV.4), Mr. Abdellatif Filali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, said that the so-called question of Western Sahara had entered its final phase following the adoption of the United Nations peace plan in 1988 and following the establishment of the cease-fire in September 1991. Since that time, the Security Council had given firm and complete support to the implementation by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative of the settlement plan and of the instructions devised for the organization of the United Nations referendum. Despite the numerous delays that had interfered with the holding of the referendum - something which his country deplored - Morocco had continued to adhere firmly to the settlement plan and to the commitments it had undertaken. Moreover, as underlined by the Secretary-General in his report of 20 August 1992 (S/24464), his country continued to extend its full cooperation to the establishment of the mechanisms envisaged and the implementation of the rules agreed upon with a view to organizing the referendum as soon as possible. In that context, Morocco hoped that realism would prevail over obstructionism and procrastination.

26. Speaking as a petitioner at the 4th meeting of the Fourth Committee on 19 October 1992 (A/C.4/47/SR.4), a representative of the Frente POLISARIO,

recalling Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), said that the sole basis for a referendum of self-determination was the 1974 census. A margin of error was of course expected. However, instead of a margin of 1 to 5 per cent, Morocco was speaking of a margin of 225 per cent and had come out with a list of 170,000 Moroccan nationals whom it intended to have added to the electoral roll.

27. Furthermore, Morocco had taken a whole series of actions that ran counter to the settlement plan: 170 cease-fire violations; an intensification of the repression of the Saharan civilian population despite the United Nations presence; the organization of elections in which Western Sahara was considered an integral part of the Kingdom of Morocco; and so on. All were measures which, to judge by the reactions of the international press, the United States Senate and the European Parliament, had aroused concern and uncertainty. Worse yet, in his report of 19 December 1991, the former Secretary-General, to satisfy Morocco and without the knowledge of the POLISARIO party, had introduced a number of principles contrary to the main clause of the settlement plan, a dismaying step that was unacceptable.

28. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General had undertaken a mediation mission with the intention of bringing the positions of the two parties closer together, but after five months of indirect negotiations, all that he had been able to do was to note the wide divergence of views on principles unconnected with the 1974 census, such as the impartial and independent verification of applications from Moroccan subjects whose ancestors had been born in Western Sahara, in some cases at the beginning of the century, or who had resided for 6 to 12 years in the Territory between 1884 and 1974. Underscoring the responsibility of Morocco, which persisted in seeking a referendum rigged from the start, he appealed to the international community to ensure the success of the process that was under way, because failure could only seriously undermine the credibility of the United Nations. He also called upon the Moroccan leaders not to fail to seize the historic opportunity offered to them to help to establish peace, democracy and development in the region.

29. At its 8th meeting, on 3 November 1992, the Fourth Committee adopted, without a vote, draft resolution A/C.4/47/L.2 on the question of Western Sahara. On 25 November 1992, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution without a vote as resolution 47/25 (see para. 3).

30. On 11 November 1992, at a press conference held by Morocco at United Nations Headquarters, the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations told correspondents, inter alia, that Mr. Ibrahim Hakim, an ambassador-at-large of Morocco, had been active in the preparation of the referendum and that, in this connection, he had succeeded in arranging a meeting of the tribal chiefs.

31. In a letter dated 14 December 1992 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations transmitted to the Secretary-General the position of his country in its capacity as an observer of the process for the settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara, following the cancellation of the meeting of tribal chiefs from Western Sahara that was to have been held on 30 November and 1 December 1992. In its

communication, Algeria stated that it had learned with great disappointment that the meeting of tribal chiefs from Western Sahara that was to have been held at Geneva did not take place. It was most unfortunate that, by once again calling into question the previously established framework for that meeting, a new stumbling block had been added to the difficulties already encountered in the implementation of the settlement plan. Algeria further stated: "It would be highly desirable for every effort to be made to bring Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO to honour the commitments they have made to allow the Special Representative, under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to implement the settlement plan in its entirety as originally conceived by the United Nations and accepted by both parties. Algeria, for its part, will continue to support, as it has thus far, the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to find a just and lasting settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara." 8/

32. In a letter dated 19 December 1992, the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations informed the President of the Security Council that his Government had learned with astonishment of the allegations of the other party concerning the circumstances relating to the meeting scheduled for 30 November and 1 December 1992 between the chiefs of the Saharan tribes. He said that the delegation of the other party had clearly refused to accept the practical arrangements the United Nations had graciously suggested to the two parties, thereby displaying its negative attitude towards its participation at that meeting. Likewise, its refusal to reply to the Special Representative's invitation to attend an initial informal contact meeting on the eve of the official meeting said a great deal about its intentions and its determination to obstruct progress. In any event, it was for the Special Representative alone to determine whether the delegations sent by the two parties met the United Nations criteria. 9/

33. The Permanent Representative also referred to the letter of 14 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations concerning the meeting of tribal chiefs. 8/ In that connection, he noted that, in the absence of objective information - as Algeria had not been invited to observe the Geneva meeting - it was unable to make relevant comments on the circumstances of that meeting without risking the loss of impartiality. Morocco did note, however, with satisfaction the following points. Quoting from the aforementioned letter (see also para. 31), Morocco noted Algeria's desire for the two parties to honour their commitments in connection with the implementation of the settlement plan as originally conceived by the United Nations and accepted by both parties, and to continue to support the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative to find a lasting settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara. 9/

34. Speaking on the question of Western Sahara at the opening session of the Special Committee on 10 February 1993, the Secretary-General stated that Western Sahara continued to be of concern to the international community. In this regard, he was pursuing the work of his predecessor, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. As indicated in the reports that he had regularly submitted to the Security Council, which continued to be seized of the question, he had endeavoured to iron out the difficulties that could hinder the implementation of the settlement plan, which provided for the organization and holding by the United Nations of a referendum on self-determination in Western

Sahara. He had spoken several times with all the interested parties, and his Special Representative for Western Sahara had made several trips to the region for the purpose of consultation and dialogue. His most recent report to the Council took stock of the situation and proposed a number of options for overcoming the current deadlock (A/AC.109/PV.1412).

35. On 26 February 1993, the Commission on Human Rights meeting at Geneva, adopted, without a vote, resolution 1993/17 on Western Sahara, similar in content to General Assembly resolution 47/25. 10/

36. In a letter dated 4 March 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations transmitted the position of his country as an observer State to the process of settling the conflict in Western Sahara, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 809 (1993). The communication stated that Algeria had taken note of Security Council resolution 809 (1993) on the question of Western Sahara. Algeria strongly hoped that Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO would demonstrate the necessary will and cooperate in good faith in resolving those questions inasmuch as no viable solution was possible in the absence of agreement between the parties. 11/

37. Algeria reiterated the position it stated on 26 December 1991 12/ to the effect that the introduction of new elements not agreed to by both parties would be incompatible with the spirit and letter of the settlement plan and could jeopardize the process for settling the dispute concerning Western Sahara. It expressed the hope that the Security Council would continue to ensure that its integrity was preserved and that the settlement plan was not misconstrued either in content or purpose, namely, the free exercise by the people of Western Sahara of its right to self-determination. Algeria noted with regret the omission, for the first time, of any reference to the role of OAU in the organization and supervision of the referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara that had been conceived precisely in the framework of their joint mission of good offices. It would continue to make its contribution towards the implementation of the full settlement plan as accepted by the two parties and unanimously approved by the Security Council. 11/

38. On 15 June 1993, it was reported that Mr. Mustafa Bachir Sayed, Frente POLISARIO Coordinator with MINURSO, stated in Vienna that the document presented to the two sides as a draft compromise solution was, in fact, not final, because the final reply required numerous clarifications and answers to numerous questions raised by many formulations and ideas that were not easy from the very outset. Frente POLISARIO considered the document as a basis for intensifying the discussion and the negotiations between the two sides. A basis sometimes required improvement and modification and clarification on many occasions. 13/

39. On 21 June 1993, it was reported that Frente POLISARIO had made a significant concession the day before, declaring it no longer had "reservations" about United Nations criteria regarding who should vote in a referendum on the future of the Territory. Mr. Mustafa Bachir Sayed said that Frente POLISARIO had "no more reservations about the criteria drawn up by Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar". 14/

40. On 1 July 1993, it was reported that the Secretary-General had announced that officials from Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO would meet at Laayoune on 15 July to negotiate the terms of a referendum in Western Sahara. He also reportedly stated that neither side had yet fully accepted a United Nations compromise proposed earlier that year to solve the dispute, adding that, should the Security Council so decide, the compromise could be imposed without the approval of the two sides. 15/

Notes

1/ S/25170.

2/ S/24645.

3/ S/23299, annex.

4/ S/25818.

5/ S/25861.

6/ See United Nations press release SG/SM/5029, 28 June 1993.

7/ A/47/675-S/24816, annex.

8/ A/47/787-S/24966.

9/ S/24999.

10/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 2 (E/CN.4/1993/L.11/Add.2).

11/ A/48/95-S/25364.

12/ S/23323.

13/ FBIS-NES-93-113, 15 June 1993.

14/ Agence France-Presse dispatch, Algiers, 21 June 1993.

15/ Reuters dispatch, Geneva, 1 July 1993.